Sectt. 11-27—26,006—30-10-37.

Dr (1939) Department.

MS SERIES.

G.O. No. 1184

DATED 5-5-29

[Despatch Abstract.]

Industries - Sericulture - A five year scheme for the production and supply of disease free cross-bred seed in ~~Co~~ Collegal taluk - rates sanctioned.

C.F. 30.

DEPARTMENT.

Received 3-OCT 1938 19 . *Registered* 26302 1

Subject.

Supply and distribution of disease-free cross-breed seeds - Part II scheme for 1939-40 - Submitting.

ENCLOSURES.
No. 3.
Spare copies.

No. 1934-D/38.

Station Madras, *Dated the* 30th September 1938.

From (Name) L.B.Green Esq., M.B.E.,
(Designation) Director of Industries,

To The Secretary to the Government of Madras,
Development Department.

Sir,

In the year 1919, it was found that the rearers of Kollegal were losing two out of every six or seven silk worm crops raised annually by them owing to (i) the prevalence of the disease 'pebrine' in the untested silk worm seeds used by the rearers, and (ii) the irrational methods of rearing adopted by the rearers owing to their ignorance of scientific methods resulting in a yield of only 25 lbs of cocoons for every 100 layings: In order to minimise the losses of the rearers, the problem has been tackled in two directions, namely (i) by the production and distribution of Cellular

seed

so as to eradicate pebrine; and (ii) by improving the methods of rearing. The first Tariff Board, as also the Industries Conference held at Simla in 1934, considered that the distribution of Cellular seed was the first problem which had to be solved if sericulture was to be improved and developed, and as a result, the Government of India decided to distribute annually for five years among the several provinces, grants amounting to Rs.1 lakh a year. A subvention was granted to Madras for the purpose of increasing the supply of tested seeds with a view to rendering Kollegal self-sufficing in the matter of its cellular seeds supply within five years, as also for the conduct of such research on pebrine as was possible in connexion therewith. Since then the supply and distribution of cellular seed has been gradually increasing, and in 1937-38, as much as 93 per cent of the total seed requirements of the Kollegal taluk were met by cellular seeds, thus practically solving the first important problem of controlling the pebrine disease. By successful demonstration and propaganda, the rearer who is the cause of most of the diseases has also been shown how to adopt scientific methods of rearing. In the result, the quality of the cocoons produced today is far superior to that of the cocoons produced in 1919, the normal yield now being 35 lbs for every 100 layings as against 25 lbs some years ago. Not satisfied with this achievement, which reflects considerable credit on the sericultural staff, the department has been endeavouring to evolve a hardier race of worms that would yield cocoons of a superior quality with richer silk content, and has been conducting a series of experiments and researches with a view to (i) enhancing the rearer's and reeler's income and (ii) bringing down the cost of production of raw silk, which is at present Rs.4-3-2 a lb, to such a level as would enable it to compete with the high quality imported silk. In point of fact, it is only by the successful distribution of cross breed seed that the price of raw silk can be brought down appreciably, and as a result of the preliminary work, it was ascertained that only cross breedseeds would satisfy the two conditions just referred to. Accordingly the department is now, and must to an increasing extent in the future,

concentrate on the production of these cross breed seeds. The present Tariff Board are laying great stress on the importance of accelerating the work of preparing and distributing cellular cross-breed seeds, and the last word of the President to me at Bangalore on the evening of the day on which my nine hours oral examination was concluded, was in regard to the necessity of accelerating the work in this direction. In fact, there is little doubt that the recommendations of the Tariff Board in regard to the protection to be given to the Sericultural industry will be based on the cost of production with cross-breed seeds, so that if we do not take up in earnest and without delay, the question of the preparation and distribution of cross-breed seed on an extended scale, the sericultural industry in Madras may find itself in a difficult position. The President of the Tariff Board was informed in reply to a question that the department would endeavour to supply cent per cent of the seed requirements of the Kollegal taluk in the form of cross-breed seed within a period of five years. The preparation and distribution of cross-breed seeds on a commercial scale was started in the year 1935-36 and the total distribution of these seeds has advanced from 12,586 in 1935-36 to 75,000 in 1936-37 and 186,893 in 1937-38 which, however, represents only five per cent of the entire requirements of the Kollegal taluk. The cross-breed seeds are proving very popular in Kollegal as I have been able to satisfy myself by personal enquiry in the villages owing to the benefits derived by the rearers in the shape of (i) increased yield of cocoons to the extent of 40 per cent more than that of pure Mysore, (ii) richer silk content enabling an increased output of raw silk to be obtained, (iii) shorter period required for rearing, (iv) higher prices realised than for pure Mysore to the extent of four to eight annas per maund, (v) greater resistence to disease, and (vi) less quantity of leaves required to produce one pound of cocoons. The following statement shows the actual position in regard to cross-breed seeds:

	Pure Mysore.	Cross-breed.
(a) Number of days taken for rearing	30	25
(b) Number of cocoons to a lb	575	450

likely to retain their vigour for more than three years and so, it will be necessary to obtain fresh supplies of these seeds from time to time. If difficulty is experienced in obtaining fresh consignments from these countries, white univoltine seeds will have to be obtained from Italy, France and Kashmir and endeavours made to domesticate these worms after the first generation as has been done with Japanese and Chinese univoltines. The work of testing and distributing cross breeds is at present carried on with great difficulty by the existing staff of moth testers. As moths emerge during the night time, all possible precautions have to be taken to see that Mysore male moths do not cross with the Mysore female moths before the white male moth is allowed to cross with the Mysore mother moth. If this is not done, the Mysore mother moth lays eggs of only Mysore variety and this spoils the rearing because of the different periods required for the moultings of the Mysore and cross breed varieties.

2. There are 7,060 acres of mulberry in the Madras Province of which 7,000 acres are in the Kollegal taluk. Each acre of mulberry requires 500 layings of cross breed seeds for rearing annually, and so, the present requirements of seed of the Kollegal taluk may be put at 7,000 x 500 or 35,00,000 layings. In order to render Kollegal self-sufficing and to popularise the use of cellular cross-breed seeds, the problem of seed supply will have to be tackled by (i) production of white seed cocoons in the Government silk farms, (ii) purchase of pure Mysore seed cocoons from reputed seed cocoon areas and white cocoons from selected rearers, (iii) preparation and testing of cross breed seeds in the Government grainages, and (iv) production and testing of cross-breed seeds in the aided grainages and silk farms.

3. Production of white seed cocoons in the Government silk farms: There are at present four Government silk farms at Hosur, Palmaner, Thadaguni and Coonoor and in these farms imported foreign univoltine and bivoltine races will be reared very carefully and scientifically in order to ensure good results in cross-breeding, and the white cocoons will be fully utilised for the preparation of cross breed seeds. These farms are expected to produce ten lakhs

of white cocoons in the first year of the scheme which forms the subject of this reference and 12 lakhs in the subsequent years.

4. Purchase of Mysore and white seed cocoons: Government have sanctioned an amount of Rs.3,000 for the purchase of Mysore seed cocoons annually for the distribution of disease free Mysore layings to the rearers of the Kollegal taluk. This amount will be quite insufficient when the supply of cross breed seed is taken up on a large scale. The bulk of the seed cocoons will be drawn from reputed seed cocoon centres of the Mysore State such as Kunigal and Bidadi for about eight months in the year and from Kollegal - Thadaguni - for the rest of the period. Mysore seed cocoons will have to be bought on a large scale to cope with the increased volume of cross breed work. The production of white cocoons in the farms will not be sufficient when the production of cross-breed seeds increases, and it will be necessary to purchase some white cocoons every year. It is proposed, therefore, to distribute the white races to some selected rearers of Kollegal and district centres for rearing, the rearings being conducted strictly under the control and supervision of the department, and the cocoons so produced purchased by the department for cross-breed work.

5. Preparation of seeds in Government grainages: At the commencement, there will require to be three cross breeding centres and three centres will, it is proposed, be added during each of the years 1940-41, 1941-42, 1942-43 making an ultimate total of 12 centres, and each centre will require the following staff:

One - Moth tester on Rs.28-2/2-40, and

Three - Operatives on Rs.23 each.

The staff necessary will therefore be:

	Moth testers.	Operatives.
1939-40	3	9 + 3
1940-41	6	18 + 3
1941-42	9	27
1942-43	12	36
1943-44	12	36

As the production of cross breed seeds increases, the production of pure Mysore seeds will correspondingly decrease and by the final year,

it is hoped Kollegal will have become self-contained in the matter of its seed supply by the cent per cent distribution of cross breed seeds. Year by year the required staff of moth testers will be withdrawn from the existing staff with their full equipment and the additional staff required will be appointed as and when necessary. The operatives are required to assist the moth testers in watching the moth emergence, attending to the coupling of white male moths with the Mysore female moths, cutting out rejections and in testing work. The present office buildings of the moth testers will be utilised. After the introduction of the cross breed scheme there will be comparatively little testing work at the Government farms and so I propose to withdraw two operatives from the Hosur Silk Farm and one each from Palmaner and Thadaguni farms to assist in cross breeding work in Kollegal during the first year.

6. Production in the aided grainages and aided silk farms: There are at present eight grainages in operation, whilst next year two more will be started. In order to cope with the increased supply, the aided grainages and farms also will have to be permitted to produce cross-breed seeds. These grainages should be able to produce $2\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs in the first year and attain a production of 14 lakhs in the final year of the scheme.

7. The services of an additional clerk on Rs.30-3/2-45-2/2-55 is quite essential in order to maintain the accounts of all the cross-breeding stations as it is not possible to arrange for this additional clerical work by a redistribution of duties among the two existing clerks who have to attend to the work of both the office of the Sericultural Expert and that of the Silk Superintendent, including accounts and typing which owing to the amount of detailed work involved is very heavy. The result is that even at present the clerks have to work for very long hours and put in an excessive amount of over time.

8. As already stated, three new centres will be opened each year to cope with the increased production of cross-breeds and the staff of each centre will consist of one moth tester on Rs.28-2/2-40 and three operatives on Rs.23 each. The following staff will be withdrawn each year for cross-breeding work from the existing staff:

(a) Moth testers.

	Provincial.	Government of India.	Total.
1st year	3	Nil	3
2nd year	3	Nil	3
3rd year	Nil	3	3
4th year	Nil	3	3
5th year	Nil	Nil	Nil.
Total	6	6	6

(b) Operatives.

1st year:

From Hosur Silk Farm	Nil	2	
From Palmaner Farm	Nil	1	
From Thadaguni Farm	Nil	1	
			4
In the subsequent years no operatives can be withdrawn.		Total	4

The following staff will be employed each year for cross breeding work:

	Number of centres.	Number of moth testers.	Number of operatives.
1st year	3	3	9
2nd year	6	6	18
3rd year	9	9	27
4th year	12	12	36
5th year	12	12	36

In addition there will always be three moth testers to assist in the distribution of the layings produced.

9. The number of seed cocoons required - both white and Mysore - for each year will be as follows:

	Pure Mysore Cocoons in lakhs.	Pure white cocoons. in lakhs.
1st year	15	12
2nd year	30	20
3rd year	45	30
4th year	60	40
5th year	75	50

It may be explained that during the first year, 10 lakhs of cocoons of the white variety will be necessary and these will be produced by the farms. But this quantity represents the minimum requirements and in case of failure of supply and as an emergency measure two lakhs should be provided in excess. Hence the additional provision. In subsequent years this difficulty will not arise as funds will be available for timely purchase of white cocoons. Annexure II shows the production of disease-free cross-breed seeds and Annexure III the production of disease free layings (cross breed and pure Mysore) during each year of the five years programme.

10. The appliances required for each centre will be as follows:

		Rs.
One Microscope for each member. Four microscopes at Rs.150 each	...	600
400 Trays at four trays per rupee	...	100
10 Stands at Rs.6 each	...	60
20,000 Tin conicals at Rs.7/8 per 1000	...	150
Testing table and chairs	...	100
Accessories ...	.	50
	Rs.	1,060

11. The following are the details of the expenditure involved in the five years programme:

NON-RECURRING:

First year:

	Rs.		
Appliances required for three centres at Rs.1,060 each ...	3,180		
Less cost of articles that will be made available from the existing stock	2,260		
		Rs.	920.

Second year:

Appliances required for three new centres ...	3,180	
Less cost of articles that will be made available from the existing stock ...	1,210	
Net amount required:		Rs. 1,970.

Third year:

Appliances required for the three new centres	Rs. 3,180	
Less cost of articles that will be made available from the existing stock ...	Rs. 910	
		Rs. 2,270.

Fourth year:

Appliances required for three new centres ..	Rs. 3,180	
Less cost of articles that will be made available from existing stock ...	Rs. 910	
		Rs. 2,270.

Fifth year: Nil.

Total Non-Recurring ... Rs. 920 for first year.
1,970 for 2nd year.
2,270 for 3rd year.
.. 2,270 for 4th year.
.. nil. for 5th year.
.. Rs. 7,430 for 5 years.

RECURRING EXPENDITURE:

1. Staff:

First year:

1 - clerk on Rs.30-3/2-45-2/2-55 ...	Rs. 360	
3 - Moth testers - existing staff.		
9 - Operatives - 4 existing ,, 5 to be newly appointed at Rs.23 each - 5 x 23 x 12 ...	Rs. 1,380	
Total		Rs. 1,740.

Second year:

1 - clerk on Rs.30	Rs. 360	
6 - Moth testers (i.e. 3 plus 3) existing staff.		
18 - Operatives - 4 existing staff 5 old at Rs.23	Rs. 1,380	
9 to be newly appointed.	2,484	
Total		Rs. 4,224.

Third year:

1 - clerk on Rs.30 ...	Rs. 360	
Increment to clerk at Rs.3 per mensem	Rs. 36	
9 Moth testers (i.e. 6 plus 3) existing staff.		

27 operatives -	4 existing staff.		
	4 old ...	Rs. 3,864	
	9 new - to be appointed ..	2,484	
		Total .. Rs.	6,744.

Fourth year:

1 clerk on Rs.33 ...		Rs. 396	
12 Moth testers (i.e.. 9 plus 3) existing staff.			
36 Operatives --	4 existing staff		
	23 old	6,348	
	9 new - to be appointed ..	2,484	
		Total .. Rs.	9,228.

Fifth year:

1 clerk on Rs.33 ...		Rs. 396	
Increment to clerk at Rs.3 per mensem ...		36	
12 moth testers .. existing staff.			
36 operatives --	4 do.		
	32 old ...	8,832	
		Total .. Rs.	9,264

Cost of Mysore Cocoons.

First year:

Cost of 15 lakhs of pure Mysore seed cocoons at Rs.1-8-0 per 1000 cocoons		Rs. 2,250	
Less amount that can be met from the existing sanctioned annual allotment of Rs.3,000 under other charges for the purchase of Mysore seed cocoons		1,000	
		Balance required. Rs.	1,250.

Second year:

Cost of 30 lakhs of pure Mysore seed cocoons ...		Rs. 4,500	
Less amount that can be met as stated in the first year ...		Rs. 1,500	
		Balance required. Rs.	3,000.

Third year:

Cost of 45 lakhs of Mysore cocoons at Rs.1-8-0 per 1000 cocoons ...		6,750	
Less amount that can be met as stated in the first year ...		2,000	
		Balance required. Rs.	4,750

Fourth year:

Cost of 60 lakhs of Mysore cocoons ... Rs. 9,000

Less amount that can be met as stated in the first year 2,500

Balance required Rs. 6,50

Fifth year:

Cost of 75 lakhs of Mysore cocoons .... Rs. 11,250

Less amount that can be met as stated in the first year 3,000

Balance required Rs. 8,250.

Cost of Pure White Cocoons.

First year:

Number required ... 12 lakhs

Less production from Government Silk Farms ... 10 ,,

Balance of cocoons required .. 2 ..,,

Cost of two lakhs of white cocoons at Rs. 1-4-0 per 1000 Rs. 250.

Second year:

Number required ... 20 lakhs

Less production from farms ... 12 ,,

Balance of cocoons required .. 8 ,,

Cost of eight lakhs of white cocoons at Rs. 1-4-0 per 1000 Rs. 1,000.

Third year:

Number required ... 30 lakhs.

Less production from farms ... 12 ,,

Balance of cocoons required... 18 ,,

Cost of 18 lakhs of white cocoons ... Rs. 2,250

Fourth year:

Number required ... 40 lakhs

Less production from farms ... 12 ,,

Balance of cocoons required... 28 ,,

Cost of 28 lakhs of white cocoons ... Rs. 3,500

Fifth year:

Cost of 38 lakhs of white cocoons ... Rs. 4,750

Number required 50 lakhs
Production from farms 12 ,,

Balance required ... 38 ,,

Other charges:

Other charges required for payment of chemicals, disinfection, soap, newspapers, kerosene oil, wages for cleaning crushing sets, pairing and isolation of moths etc. at Rs.2 for 1000 layings.

First year:

Amount required for 4,25,000 layings ... Rs. 850.

Second year:

Amount do. 8,50,000 ,, Rs. 1,700.

Third year:

Amount do. 12,75,000 ,, Rs. 2,550.

Fourth year:

Amount do. 17,00,000 ,, Rs. 3,400.

Fifth year:

Amount do. 21,00,000 ,, Rs. 4,200.

RENTS:

First year:

For six offices rent required at Rs.3 each is Rs. 18.

Less amount of rent that can be transferred owing to the absorption of three moth testers i.e. amount of rent that can be utilised from the existing grants: 9

Balance required Rs. 108.

Second year:

Grants provided during the 1st year 108.

Extra rent required during the current year (details same as shown in the first year) 108

Total amount required ... Rs. 216.

Third Year:

Grant provided during the second year ... 216

Grant required for the year as per details shown in the first year 108

Total amount required ... Rs. 324.

Fourth year:

Grant provided during the third year ... 324

Grant required as per details shown in the first year for the year 108

Total amount required ... Rs. 432.

Fifth year:

Rent required - same as fourth year ... Rs. 432.

12. The financial aspect of the five years scheme for the supply and distribution of cross-breed seed is detailed in Annexure I, from which it will be seen that the total expenditure on the scheme during the five years is estimated at Rs.88,342 (Rs.7430 non-recurring and Rs.80,912 recurring) against which receipts of Rs.68,300 are anticipated by sale of layings, so that, the net additional expenditure over a period of five years will be only about Rs.20,000. It will also be seen that the non-recurring expenditure during the first year will be Rs.920 and the recurring expenditure Rs.4,200 or a total of Rs.5,120 against which receipts of about Rs.4,600 are expected. I request that provision for the expenditure of Rs.5,120 may be made in the budget for 1939-40.

DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES.

G.M.

Annexure I.

15

Summary of the financial aspect of the five years programme for the production and distribution of cross-breed seed.

	1st Year. Rs	2nd Year. Rs	3rd year Rs	4th y Rs	5th year Rs	Total. Rs
I) NON-RECURRING:-						
Appliances etc.	920	1,970	2,270	2,27	nil	7,430 / A
II) RECURRING;						
1. Pay of Establishment	1,740	4,224	6,744	9,22	9,264	31,200
2. Cost of Mysore cocoons	1,250	3,000	4,750	6,50	8,250	23,750
3. Cost of white	250	1,000	2,250	3,50	4,750	11,750
4. Other charges	850	1,700	2,550	3,40	4,200	12,700
5. Rents	108	216	324	43	432	1,512
Total	4,198	10,140	16,618	23,06	26,896	80,912
or rounding	+2	-40	-18	+4	+4 / B	-12
Grand total Rs	5,120	12,070	18,870	25,37	26,900	88,330
					or rounding	Rs 88,300
III. RECEIPTS:						
1. By sale of layings 100 layings - Re.1/-	4250	8,500	12,750	17,00	21,000	
2. By sale of pierced cocoons.	337½	625	937½	1,25	1,562½ (as. 2 for 1000 pierced cocoons)	
Total	4,587½	9,125	13,687½	18,25	22,562½	
or rounding	+12½	-25	+12½	+5	+37½ / C	68,300

So, the net additional expenditure for the five years will be Rs 20,000

4600

22600
5000
17600

16

Annexure II.

Statement giving details of the production of Disease-free Cross ...ed Seeds.

	1st year		2nd year		3rd year.		4th year.		5th year.	
	Number of centres.	Production in lakhs.	Number of centres.	Production in lakhs.	Number of centres.	Production in lakhs.	Number of centres	Production in lakhs.	Number of centres.	Production in lakhs.
1. Government Grainages	3	4¼	6	8½	9	12½	12	17	12	21
2. Aided Grainages	10	2¾	10	5½	10	8½	10	11	10	14
Total.		7		14		21		28		35

Annexure III.

Statement giving details of the production of Disease-free Layin... (Cross breed and pure Mysore)

	Number of layings produced and ...ted.									
	1st year.		2nd year.		3rd year.		4th year.		5th year.	
	Pure Mysore	Cross breed.	Pure Mysore	Cross breed	Pure Mysore	Cross Breed.	Pure Mysore	Cross Breed	Pure Myso-re	Cros Bree
1. Government Grainages	22,35,000	425,000	1,670,000	850,000	1,105,000	1,275,000	540,000	1,700,000	nil	21 lakh
2. Aided Grainages	11,25,000	275,000	850,000	550,000	575,000	825,000	300,000	1,100,000	nil	14
Total	33,60,000	700,000	2,520,000	1,400,000	1,680,000	2,100,000	840,000	2,800,000	nil	35

17

Extract of Para.3 of letter No.2167 -D/38, dated 19th October 1938, from the Director of Industries, Madras, to the Secy. to Govt. Dev.Dept - Memorandum for the meeting of the Imperial Sericultural Committee.

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pp 1-14 ante.

3. In my letter No.1934-D/38, dated 30th September 1938, I have submitted a five years' programme for the supply and distribution of disease free cross-breed seeds. As the Government of India subvention scheme will come to an end on the 31st March 1940, and it is not expected that any of the cotton handloom weaving, small scale woollen industries or sericultural subvention schemes will be extended beyond the sanctioned period, it would not perhaps be worthwhile to put forward as a fresh scheme, the proposals for the supply and distribution of disease-free cross-breed seeds, especially as the net additional expenditure on this account, during the first year i.e. 1939-40 will be small.

Rs 520 only

***

Special

DD

O-M. No. 26402-II/38-Ag. 24.10.38

Ref. from the D.D. No. 1934-D/38 of 30.9.38

Sub. Industries - Sericulture - development - Supply and distribution of disease free cross breed seeds in Kollegal taluk.

It is observed from para 3 of the Dir's letter No. 2167-D/38 of 19.10.38 reg. memorandum on Sericulture ~~for the Madras Industries Conference~~ that the Dir. does not expect that the Govt of India's Sericultural subvention scheme will be extended beyond 31.3.1940 ~~In that case, the cost of Staff, appliances, etc proposed by the~~ ~~Dir to be withdrawn for~~ the five years scheme submitted by the Dir with his letter read above will have to be recalculated ~~from the 2nd year of operation of the scheme if it is sanctioned.~~ ~~from by this Govt.~~ The Dir is requested to report immediately, in any case not later than 26-10-1938, the additional cost ~~of such~~

dup wd & place a c.c. pp 1-14 cf. DD 24/10/38

p 17 cf. ante

para 8 at p 7; 7.8 cf. and para 11 at p 9 - 10 cf.

#19

~~Staff appointments~~ that will have etc. proposed
to be filled in by the Provincial
~~to be written down~~ during each
Government, consequent on the posting
~~of the first years from 1939-40~~
discontinuance of the Cave of Addi
subsequent to 31.3.47.
Hell DO.
4038 22.6.51.

Noted D.O.

DO
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DK
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24 X 38

20

Development Department.

Memorandum No.26402-II/38-1, dated 24th October 1938.

Ref: From the Director of Industries, No.1934-D/38, dated 30th September 1938.

Sub: Industries - Sericulture - Development - Supply and distribution of disease free cross breed seeds in Kollegal taluk.

It is observed from paragraph 3 of the Director's letter No.2167-D/38, dated 19th October 1938, regarding memorandum on Sericulture that the Director does not expect that the Government of India sericultural subvention scheme will be extended beyond 31st March 1940. In that case, the cost to the Province for the five years' scheme submitted by the Director with his letter read above will have to be recalculated. The Director is requested to report immediately, in any case not later than 26th October 1938, the additional cost that will have to be borne by the Provincial Government, consequent on the possible discontinuance of the Government of India subvention after 31st March 1940.

C.J.Paul,

Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Industries, Madras.

Forwarded.

(By Order)

O/c

L.Rajammi 26.10.38

Superintendent.

21

C.F. 80.

DEPARTMENT.

Received ..... 19 . *Registered* 28806 19

Subject.

INDUSTRIES - Sericulture - Development - Supply and distribution of disease-free cross breed seeds in Kollegal taluk.

Dev

The reply may be awaited The manifile has gone to Dn'm on 25-10-38.

Ag

~~Dev~~

27.10.38.

DD

D.M. 27.

ENCLOSURES.

No. .....

.....

Spare copies .....

No. 1934-D/38

Station M a d r a s, *Dated the* 25th October 19 38.

From (Name) L.B. Green, Esq., M.B.E.,

(Designation) Director of Industries

To The Secretary to the Government of Madras,

Development Department.

Sir,

manifile sent to Dn. 25.10.38

Reference: Government Memorandum No.26402-II/38-1 dated 24th October 1938.

The additional cost that will have to be borne by the Provincial Government on account of the above scheme in the first year, i.e.1939-1940, will be Rs.5,120/- (Recurring Rs.920/- and non-recurring Rs.4,200/-) as already detailed in paragraph 12 of my letter No.1934-D/38 dated 30th September 1938. The revised figures in respect of the additional expenditure to be borne by the Provincial Government during the remaining four years, i.e. 1940-41 to 1943-1944 if the Government of India subvention is

discontinued after 31st March 1940, will be furnished in the course of the week.

DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES.

N.N.

B 23

C.F. 80.

DEPARTMENT.

Received 19

Registered 29088 D 1
29/1038

3903 Collr.

Subject.

Industries - Sericulture - Development - Supply and distribution of disease-free cross-breed seeds in Kollegal taluk.

Dev wo 26402 D/38-2. 31.10.38.

Finance ... o. m continuation g.t. dept. wo. No 26402 D/38-2 dt 25-10-38.

29.10.38 29.10.W. 31X

ENCLOSURES.

No. .....

.....

Spare copies .....

No. : D/38

Station Madras, *Dated the* 28th October 1938.

From (Name) L.B.Green Esq., M.B.E.,

(Designation) Director of Industries,

To The Secretary to the Government of Madras,

Development Department.

Sir,

- Reference: Government Memorandum No.26Ø402-II/38-1 dated 24th October 1938.

manfile sent to Fin on 25 10 38

I enclose a statement showing clearly the additional cost that will have to be borne by the Provincial Government in connexion with the scheme for the production and distribution of disease-free cross-breed seeds in the Kollegal taluk in the event of the discontinuance of the Government of India subvention scheme after the 31st March 1940. As stated in my letter No.1934-D/38 of the 25th October 1938, the additional cost that will have to be borne by the Provincial Government in the first year i.e.

pp 5-8 info

to the main file sent to Fin

1939-40, if the additional grant is forthcoming from the Government of India, will be Rs 5,120 (recurring Rs 920 and non-recurring Rs 4,200) as shown in annexure I to my letter of the 30th September 1938.

2. In paragraph 12 of my letter of the 30th September 1938, I stated in commenting on the financial aspect of the five years scheme as detailed in annexure I to that letter, that the total expenditure on the scheme during the five years is estimated at Rs 88,342 against which receipts of Rs 68,300/- are anticipated by sale of layings, so that, the net additional expenditure over a period of five years would be of the order of Rs 20,000. This, of course, was on the assumption that the subvention would be continued by the Government of India or an equivalent amount contributed by the Provincial Government. I might have made it clear, however, that the receipts shown in the annexure which go to make up the total anticipated receipts of Rs 68,300 over a period of five years will constitute the entire receipts of the Sericultural section hereafter. The receipts last year of the section were Rs 7,137. Up to the present we have been buying Mysore cocoons to the extent of about Rs 3,000 per year and preparing pure Mysore layings for sale to the rearers. This will be discontinued under the new scheme of organisation of supply of cross-breed seed and, in future, only cross-breed seeds will be prepared and supplied. It will be noticed that in the first year, the total receipts of the section will decline from the present level of Rs 7137 to an estimated figure of Rs 4,250/- but that the receipts will gradually increase over a period of five years. As, however, the receipts on the present basis will be gradually merged in the receipts of the cross breed scheme, it is somewhat difficult to exhibit the actual financial position.

DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES.

11. The following are the details in expenditure involved in the five years programme.

Statement showing the expenditure involved in the scheme for the production & distribution of disease-free cross breed seed

1939-1940 (First Year)

Pay of Establishment.	Rs.
Farm Managers 3 (75-5/2-100), Moth Testers 9(28-2/2-40), Operatives 7(23), Mulberry cultivators 2(23), Clerk 1(30-55)- Research-Pathology Assistant 1 (80)	10,000
Extra Staff	
Operatives 5 (23) Clerk 1(30-55)	1,740
Total. ..	11,740
Deduct amount provided by the Government of India under the present subvention scheme.	10,000
Additional amount to be provided.	1,740.
Travelling Allowances....	Nil.

Other Charges

Non-Recurring.

Total amount required 1740 (820plus920)		
Less amount provided under the present subvention scheme	820	
Additional amount required		920

Recurring.

	Rs.	
Expenditure provided under the subvention scheme for 1939-40	6720	
Extra amount required for pure Mysore seed cocoons.	1250	
Amount required for additional pure white cocoons.	250	
Miscellaneous charges such as cost of chemicals, disinfectants, soap, Oil etc.	850	
Extra amount required under rents of buildings.	108	
	9178	
Less amount provided in the subvention scheme for 1939-40	6720	
Additional amount required	2458	2458
Total additional amount required in 1939-40		5118

1940-1941 (Second Year) Rs.

Pay of Establishment.

Farm Managers 3 (75-5/2-100) Moth Testers 9 (28-2/2-40) Operatives 21 (23), Mulberry Cultivators 2 (23), Clerks 2 (30-55)- Research Pathology Assistant 1 (80)		14,556
Travelling Allowances ...		500
Other Charges		
Non-Recurring		
Amount required in the second year	1970	1970
Total.....		
Recurring.	Rs.	
Expenditure required for the subvention staff etc., based on the estimate for 1939-40	6720	
Additional amount required for the pure Mysore seed cocoons.	3000	
Amount required for the purchase of additional white cocoons.	1000	
Miscellaneous charges such as chemicals, disinfectants, and oils etc.	1700	
Additional amount required for rent of buildings.	216	12,636
Total additional amount required in 1940-1941.		29,662

1941-1942. (Third Year).

Pay of Establishment: Farm Managers 3 (75-5/2-100), Moth testers 9 (28-2/2-40), Operatives 30 (23), Mulberry cultivators 2 (23), Clerks 2 (30-55)- Research-Pathology Assistant 1 (80)		17,136
Travelling Allowances.....		500
Other charges.		
Non-Recurring.		
Amount required in the third year	2270	
Total.		2270.
Recurring.		
Expenditure required for the subvention staff, etc. based on the estimate for 1939-40.	Rs. 6720	
Extra amount required for purchase of pure Mysore seed cocoons.	4750	
Amount required for purchase of additional pure white cocoons.	2250	
Miscellaneous charges such as chemicals, disinfectants, soap, paper, K.Oil etc.	2550	
Additional amount required for rent of buildings.	324	16,594
Total additional amount required in 1941-42.		36,500

		Rs.
1942-1943. (Fourth Year)		
Pay of Establishment - Farm Managers 3(75-5/2-100), Moth Testers, 9(28-2/2-40), Operatives 39(23), Mulberry cultivators 2 (23), Clerks 2 (30-55) and Research-Pathology Assistant 1 (80)...		19,992
Travelling Allowances.		500
Other charges.		
Non-Recurring.		
Amount required in the fourth year.	2270.	
Total		2270
Recurring.		
Expenditure required for the subvention staff etc. based on the estimate for 1939-40.	Rs. 6720	
Extra amount required for purchase of pure Mysore seed cocoons.	6500	
Amount required for purchase of additional pure white cocoons.	3500	
Miscellaneous charges such as cost of chemicals, disinfectants, soap, paper etc.	3400	
Additional amount required for rent of buildings.	432	
Total.		20,552.
Total additional amount required in 1942-1943.		43,314
1943-1944 (Fifth Year).		
Pay of Establishment.		
Farm Managers 3(75-5/2-100), Moth testers 9(28-2/2-40), Operatives 39(23), Mulberry cultivators, 2(23), Clerks 2(30-55), Research-Pathology Assistant 1 (80)		20,088
Travelling Allowances.		500
Other charges.		
Non-Recurring.		
~~Amount required for the subvention scheme based on the estimate for 1939-40....~~	~~Rs. 820~~	
Extra amount required in the 5th year.	Nil.	
Total.		Nil.
Recurring.		
Expenditure required for the subvention staff etc., based on the estimate for 1939-40...	Rs. 6720	
Additional amount required for purchase of pure Mysore seed cocoons.	8250.	
Amount required for purchase of additional pure white cocoons.	4750	
Miscellaneous charges such as cost of chemicals, disinfectants, soap, paper, etc.,	4200	
Additional amount required for rent of buildings.	432	
Total.		24,352.
Total extra amount required in 1943--1944.		44,940

29/

ANNEXURE I

Summary of the financial aspect of the five years programme for the production and distribution of cross breed seed

--	First year.	Second year.	Third year	Fourth year.	Fifth year.	Total
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
I. NON-RECURRING:						
Appliances etc.	920	1,970	2,270	2,270	Nil	7,430
II. RECURRING						
Pay of Establishment	1,740	14,556	17,136	19,992	20,426 ~~20,088~~	73,512
Travelling Allowances	Nil	500	500	500	500	2,000
OTHER CHARGES:						
Normal expenditure for subvention		6,720	6,720	6,720	6,720	26,880
Cost of Mysore cocoons	1,250	3,000	4,750	6,500	8,250	23,750
do. white do.	250	1,000	2,250	3,500	4,750	11,750
Miscellaneous charges	850	1,700	2,550	3,400	4,200	12,700
Rents	108	216	324	432	432	1,512
Total	4,198	27,692	34,230	41,044	45,278 ~~44,940~~	1,52,104
Grand total (I and II)	5,118	29,662	36,500	43,314	45278 ~~44,940~~	1,59,534
NN [Cost orginally given	5,120	12,070	18,870	25,370	26,900	88,300]
Receipts orginally given	4600	9100	13,700	18,300	22,600	68,300

D2 Deptt.

Sub. Industries - Sericulture - Disease-free cross-breed seeds - Supply and distribution in Kollegal taluk.

[Cm. 26402 D/38] From the D.I. Do. 1934-D/38 of 30.9.38.

—

To U.S.

In this letter in the ref. the Director of Industries has submitted proposals for the production and distribution of disease-free cross-breed seeds to the rearers in the Kollegal taluk on an extended scale. The present production which is just sufficient to meet only five percent of the entire requirements of the Kollegal taluk being increased gradually during a period of 5 years so that at the end of five years the production will be able to meet fully the requirements. The four stages of production are fully set out in paras 3-6 of the Dir's letter. The present work done by the deptt in this line, the necessity for starting such a scheme and the advantages of the scheme are explained in details in para 1 of the Dir's letter. It is submitted that the proposals of the Dir. may be treated as a Part II Scheme for 1939-40./—

For p 3 cf

pp 5-7 cf.

pp 1-5 cf.

Cr 23*

In this connection it may be noted that this scheme is placed first by the Dir in the order of urgency

2 For the reasons adduced in para 7 of this letter, the Dir proposes the employment of a clerk on Rs 30-55. This dept may accept the Dir's proposal

3 The total technical staff required during each of the five years and those of the existing staff in the Hosur, Palamner and Thadagunam Silk farms paid from the provincial and central govts' funds that can be withdrawn during each year for the proposed scheme are detailed in para 8 of the Dirs letter. No remarks are called for except that the Director contemplates the continuance of the Govt of India subvention beyond 31.3.1940. (K)

4 The no. of seed cocoons required during each year are given in para 9 of the letter and the appliances required for each centre in para 10 of the letter. No remarks are called for

5 Para 11 of the letter gives the details of expenditure on account of appliances, clerical and technical staff, purchase of mulberry and pure white cocoons, rent and other charges such as chemicals, disinfectors, soap, news papers, kerosene oil & wages. In calculating the cost of each item, the Dir has deducted the cost of the existing

staff, appliances etc proposed to be utilised for the proposed scheme. The total cost of the scheme is Rs 7,430 non recurring and Rs 26,900 recurring a year. As against these above, receipts upto the extent of Rs 22,600 are anticipated yearly from the 5th year by sale of layings at Re 1 per 100 and by sale of pierced cocoons. The cost involved during the first year is Rs 920 non-recurring and Rs 4,980 recurring and receipts anticipated are Rs. 4,600. The net extra cost during the first year is Rs. 520 only.

A as p 15 cf

B as p 15 cf

C as p 15 cf.

It is submitted that the Dir does not expect to sell the layings at more than Re. 1 per 100

cf. B p 2 (Sow 165) (M) 2373 p 15 ct

The remarks of Dn. may be invited.

P 2373/38

Please see the extract of letter at page 17 cf. since received from the Director in connection with a memorandum on sericulture required for the fifth meeting of the Imperial Sericultural Committee. ~~Director Industries' Conference~~. It would appear from it that the Dn. does not expect that the Govt of India Sericultural Subvention scheme will be extended beyond 31.3.1940. In calculating the cost of the scheme in this file the Dir. has not included the cost of staff appliances etc proposed to be utilised for the Govt of India Subvention scheme.

R as p 8 cf

P 47 as p 9-10 cf.

(X) i.e. from the 2nd year onwards, 1940-41.

(X) Vide from 1940-41.

As to Dr. K

32

the grant of India Subvention scheme is not likely to be extended and as the establishment staff, appliances etc, ~~were to be~~ proposed to be withdrawn, in that case, will have to be met from the Road funds the Dir may be asked to report the additional cost that will have to be incurred during the ~~four~~ years from 1940-41. ~~1939-40~~. A draft memo. is submitted for approval.

per SD
22.10.38. 22.10.38

It is too early for us to say how much will not be called for in pursuance of this scheme. However we should be prepared for the worst & make provision accordingly. AG 23/X

AK
23/X/38

CD
24 x 38

(Issued as Memo. No. 26602-D/38-1924 (D) 38) ₱ 20 C/f.

In another file I have asked that the Directors Scheme should be put in writing & forwarded to the G of I Agricultural Committee with a request that the Committee find finance the five year programme. The chances are 50 50. If we succeed, we shall drop this part Scheme. Possibly the Committee will ask for a 50 p.c. Contribution. We shall consider it then.

K

32

In this file we shall proceed on the assumption that the G of I subvention will not be continued & that we shd begin work in 1939-40.

CIA
25.X.38

Pl in my Thesis 24 for remarks now

Dev w.o. No. 26402-D/38-D
25.10.38

An
25/X

Pl

ASSISTANT SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
26 OCT 1938
FINANCE DEPT.

FINANCE/DEVELOPMENT

M 21-28 C.F.

Part II

Letter from the Director of Industries to the Development Department
No. D/38, dated 28-10-1938.

38292 E II

Extracted from M 21 C.F.

Development.

Finance u.o. in continuation of this department u.o. No.26402 II/38-2, dated 20-10-1938.

A.K.
3/X.

Finance (E. II)

PART II SCHEME FOR 1939-40

Supply and distribution of disease-free cross-bred seeds.

M-1-14 C F

The Director of Industries has submitted a scheme

a scheme for the production and distribution of disease-free cross-breed silkworm seeds in the Kollegal taluk of the Coimbatore District. The scheme provides for a five year programme and it is anticipated that within this period the seed requirements of the Kollegal taluk can be cent percent met. The present production is only on a limited scale representing 5 per cent of the entire requirements of the Kollegal taluk. It is stated that the cross-breed seeds are proving very popular on account of increased yield of cocoons, richer silk content, shorter period required for rearing, higher prices realised etc.

D on f 3 C.F

T on f 3 C.F

R on f 3 C.F

2. In 1934 the Tariff Board recognized the need for protection of the sericultural industry and the Govt. of India sanctioned a grant of Rs. 1 lakh per annum to be distributed annually among provinces for five years. The grant was intended to be devoted principally to the increased production and distribution of disease-free seed and to a small extent for conducting research on silk-worm diseases. The industry now under progress in Kollegal is thus financed by the Government of India. The present subvention of the Govt. of India lasts up to the end of March 1940. On the assumption that the Govt. of India's subvention will be continued beyond 31-3-1940 the Director originally submitted a scheme for a larger production of the seeds which was estimated to cost

para. 2 of the G.of I. letter dt. 5.9.34, printed as paper III on f 3 of Q.O. 720 Dev dt. 16-3-35 (K)

A on f 3 of Govt.

N on f 17 C.F

M/ 1-14 C.F

Rs..

para: 12, ∫14 C.F.

Rs. 88,000 (Rs. 7,000 under non-recurring and Rs. 81,000 under recurring), the anticipated receipts being Rs. 68,300.

∫17 C.F.

Subsequently the Director reported that the Govt. of India's subvention was not likely to be continued. Thereupon the Director was requested to recalculate the cost of the scheme which would wholly fall on provincial revenues and he has accordingly furnished details of the statement of cost for five years at pages 25-to 27 C.F.

∫20 C.F.

The summary at page 28 C.F. shows the financial effect of the scheme as under:-

		Rs.
Recurring	..	1,52,104
Non-recurring	..	7,430

5 on ∫24 C.F.

NOTE.-- Receipts.--The receipts in the first year is estimated at Rs. 4,250 and it is expected that the receipts will gradually increase in a period of five years. There will be a decline in the first year as the purchase of Mysore cocoons will be discontinued under the new scheme of organisation of supplying cross-breed seeds. The Director says that, as the receipts on the present basis will be gradually merged in the receipts of the cross-breed scheme, it is somewhat difficult to exhibit the actual financial position.

The scheme sent forwarded to India Govt. No. 2714-15 dt. K on ∫4 ante 311038

3. Development are taking separate action in the matter of forwarding the scheme to the Government of India Sericultural Committee with the request that the Committee should finance the five year programme. If the committee agrees the Part II Scheme in this case is proposed to be dropped. If the Committee asks for a 50 per cent contribution it will be considered then. Development now propose to proceed on the assumption

∫5 ante

that the scheme will not be financed by the Government of India and that the work should be begun in 1939.

As already stated above, the present five year programme on a limited scale financed by the Govt. of India Sericultural Committee will last up to the end of March, 1940. The present wider scheme is also to be sent up to the Committee for its consideration and there is the likelihood of a subvention being sanctioned in view of the importance of the sericultural industry which is of an all-India concern. The possibility of introducing legislation after the present 5 years' programme to enforce the use of disease-free seed is also envisaged in the Government of India's letter dated 5-9-1934. The future line of action in regard to the improvement of the industry will be decided on by the Govt. of India in the course of 1939-40, that is before the expiry of the present sanction for their subvention scheme. It seems therefore too early for Provincial Government to undertake a scheme of this kind on a larger scale and provide funds therefor. The scheme in this case cannot be said to be urgent. It seems better to wait for a reply from the Govt. of India's Sericultural Committee after the scheme is forwarded to it for consideration. Development may be advised accordingly.

Confd 4a-4

See para 1 of G.I. letter of 1/2 & C 720 dtd. 16.5.35 (K)

Confd 4 (K)

prp 5.12.38

5.12.38

5.12.38

Dev.

Thro' P.E. III 2 CB 5/12

S/W

Fin. No. 38292 E.II-1 5.12.38

3291 C II 6.12.38.

Development

To U.S.

Please see the Fin. note on pp 5-8 ante

2. The scheme is a very important one and is also urgent. This is the most opportune time to develop the sericultural industry at Kollegal. The scheme aims at reducing the cost of production of raw silk to such an extent as to withstand the competition of Japan. It is stated that the supply and distribution of disease free cross breed seeds is the only way of reducing the cost of production. If the Govt. of India are not willing to finance the scheme, this Govt. should be in a position to start the scheme immediately. The acceptance of the suggestion of Fin. will postpone the scheme to 1940-41 for obvious reasons.

S arp 2 Q.

Fin. may please) Fin. may should put up this scheme now as 1st scheme for 1939-40.

Pl. draft
7.12.38

7.12.38

8.12.38

H.M (A & R D). This is really necessary

H M (I & C).

H P M. May be included for consideration

C.R 11.12.38

12.12.38

40 38/

To U.S.

A draft Part II Scheme note is submitted for approval. It may be sent to Fin' for acceptance and addition of their note.

DEB 14/12/38

14/12

14/12/38

Fin u/b

Devt No 26402-II/38-4
14.12.38

Finance (E. II)

(Please see previous Finance not on pages 5-8 and orders in circulation on page 9 ante.)

Development have already forwarded to the Government of India for their consideration the five year scheme for the production and distribution of the disease-free cross-breed seeds dealt with in this file - see letter No. 2714 dated 31-10-1938. The draft note on the Part II Scheme does not make mention of this fact. If the Govt. of India's subvention is continued beyond March 1940 the expenditure from Provincial Revenues on account of the contribution required of them will be considerably cut down. It seems necessary to mention this point in the draft note on the Part II Scheme.

Subject to the above remark, the draft Note may be accepted and the following added as Finance note:

"The proposal may be considered as a Part II Scheme for 1939-40."

ASSISTANT SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT 14 1938 FINANCE DEPT.

4516 Secy

flag (L) pages 42-43 in L. Fds

Not necessary - We may have to foot the whole bill for 1940-41

14/12/38

UNDER SECRETARY TO GOVT. 14 DEC 1938 DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

Thro' ISE. III 2818
14/12

14/12/38

DEB 14.12.38

14.12.38 Devt.

2 nos 45160 EII-1
14.12.38

39/ H

Copies sent to Sir, addy
Sir, Note to on Part II scheme made.

14/4

60 12

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

PART II SCHEME FOR 1939-40.

(Subject:- A five year scheme for the production and distribution of disease free cross breed silk worm seeds in the Kollegal taluk).

SUMMARY.

Head of account (Major and minor heads and sub-heads of appropriation).	Items of Expenditure (including detailed heads of account)	Ultimate cost. Recurring Rs.	Ultimate cost. Non-recurring Rs.	Cost in 1939-40 Recurring. Rs. (11 months)	Cost in 1939-40 Non-recurring. Rs.
43.a.Industries - Industries -J. Sericulture.	Pay of establishments.				
	Three Farm Managers on Rs.75-5/2-100 (Rs.90/-)	3,240	..		...
	One Research Pathology Asst. on Rs.80 p.m.	960	..		...
	Two clerks on Rs.30-55 (Rs.42 1/12)	1,010	..	330@	...
	Nine Moth Testers on Rs.28-2/2-40(Rs.34 14/15)	3,771	..	*	...
	Operatives on Rs.23p.m. 12 in the first year. 21 " second " 30 " third " 39 " fourth " 39 " fifth "	10,764	..	@ 1,265	...
	Two mulberry cultivators on Rs.23 p.m.	552	..	*	...
	Travelling Allowance	500	..	*	...
	Other charges.				
	Bonus on 14 lakhs of layings tested.	3,500	..	*	...
	Hosur Silk Farm				
	Transport charges	600	..	*	...
	Other contingencies	500	..	*	...
	Palmaner Silk Farm				
	Transport charges.	200	..	*	...
	Lease amount on five acres of mulberry at Rs.40 per acre.	200	..	*	...
	Other contingencies	200	..	*	...
	Thadagunni Silk Farm				
	Transport charges	200	..	*	...
	Lease amount on ten acres of mulberry at Rs.40 per acre	400	..	*	...
	Other contingencies	200	..	*	...
	Peripatetic Rearing Party				
	Other contingencies	420	..	*	...
	Research	300	..	*	...
	Purchase of pure Mysore seed cocoons	8,250	..	1,250	...
	Purchase of white cocoons	,750	..	250	...
	Apparatus	..	7,430		920@
Cost of chemicals, disinfection, soap, oil etc.		4,200	..	850	...
Rent		432	..	99	...
	T o t a l ...	45,149	7,430	4,044	920
	or	45,100	7,400	4,000	900

41 43

The expenditure under these items is covered by the Government of India subvention for the first year.

@ A portion of the expenditure under these items is covered by the Government of India subvention.

		Recurring.	Non-recurring.	Recurring.	Non-recurring.
XXXII.a. Industries - Industries - Sericulture	Receipts anticipated.	17,600	...	-400	...

Note by the Administrative Department.

There are 7,060 acres of mulberry in the Madras Province of which 7.000 acres are in the Kollegal taluk. In the year 1919, it was found that the rearers of Kollegal were losing two out of every six or seven silk worm crops raised annually by them owing to (i) the prevalence of the disease 'pebrine' in the untested silk worm seeds used by the rearers, and (ii) the irrational methods of rearing adopted by the rearers resulting in a yield of only 25 lbs. of cocoons for every 100 layings. In order to minimise the losses of the rearers, the problem has been tackled in two directions, namely (i) by the production and distribution of Cellular seed so as to eradicate pebrine, and (ii) by improving the methods of rearing. The first Tariff Board, as also the Industries Conference held at Simla in 1934, considered that the distribution of cellular seed was the first problem which had to be solved if sericulture was to be improved and developed. With the Government of India subvention which lasts till 1939-40 the supply and distribution of cellular seed was gradually increased and in 1937-38 as much as 93 per cent of the total seed requirements of the Kollegal taluk were met by cellular seeds. By successful demonstration and

propaganda, the reafer has also been shown how to adopt scientific methods of rearing. In the result the quality of the cocoons produced today is far superior to that of the cocoons produced in 1919, the normal yield now being 35 lbs. for every 100 layings as against 25 lbs. some years ago. Not satisfied with this achievement the department, after a series of experiments and researches with a view to (i) enhancing the rearer's and reeler's income and (ii) bringing down the cost of production of raw silk to such a level as would enable it to compete with the high quality imported silk, has ascertained that only the successful distribution of cross breed seeds can achieve the above two objects. The preparation and distribution of cross-breed seeds on a commercial scale was started in the year 1935-36 and the total distribution of these seeds has advanced from 12,586 in 1935-36 to 75,000 in 1936-37 and 186,893 in 1937-38 which,however, represents only five per cent of the entire requirements of the Kollegal taluk.The cross-breed seeds are proving very popular in Kollegal owing to the benefits derived by the rearers in the shape of (i) increased yield of cocoons to the extent of 40 per cent more than that of pure Mysore, (ii) richer silk content enabling an increased output of raw silk to be obtained, (iii) shorter period required for rearing, (iv) higher prices realised than for pure Mysore to the extent of four to eight annas per maund, (v) greater resistence to disease, and (vi) less quantity of leaves required to produce one pound of cocoons. The following statement shows the actual position in regard to pure Mysore and cross-breed seeds:-

	pure Mysore	cross-breed.
(a) Number of days taken for rearing.	30	25
(b) Number of cocoons to a pound	575	450
(c) Length of filament in yards	300 to 350	550
(d) Denier	1.90	2.0
(e) production - average for 100 layings in pounds	35	49
(f) Maximum yield attainable - do -	47½	75
(g) Average production from one acre in pounds	210	345

(h) Maximum yield attainable from one acre in pounds	285	375
(i) Cost of producing one pound o[illegible]ns	As3/7	As.3/2
(j) Number of pounds of leaves required to produce one pound of cocoons.	15.2	14.0
(k) Number of pounds of cocoons required to produce one pound of silk.	13.4	12.5
(l) Maximum production of silk attainable for one acre in pounds	21.27	30.0
(m) Average income per year	Rs.59/1	Rs.68/14

The recent Sericultural Tariff Board during its oral examination laid much stress on the importance of accelerating the work of preparation and distribution of disease free cross breed seeds and the President of the Tariff Board was assured in reply to a question that the department would endeavour to supply cent per cent of the seed requirements of the Kollegal taluk, viz.35,00,000 layings in the form of cross-breed seeds within a period of five years. The Director has accordingly proposed a five year programme for the production and distribution of cross breed seeds in Kollegal taluk. In order to render Kollegal self-sufficing and to popularise the use of cellular cross breed seeds, the problem of seed supply will be tackled by (i)production of white seed cocoons in the Government Silk farms, (ii) purchase of pure Mysore seed cocoons from reputed seed cocoon areas and white cocoons from selected rearers, (iii) preparation and testing of cross breed seeds in the Government grainages and (iv) the production and testing of cross-breed seeds in the aided grainages and silk farms.

Production of white seed cocoons in Govt.silk farms.

The number of seed cocoons required - both Mysore and white - for each year will be as follows:

	Pure Mysore cocoons in lakhs.	Pure-white cocoons lakhs.
First year	15	12
Second year	30	20
Third year	45	30
Fourth year	60	40
Fifth year	75	50

There are at present four Government silk farms at Hosur, Palmaner. Thadagunni and Coonoor. These farms will produce ten lakns of white cocoons in the first year and 12 lakhs in the subsequent years of the scheme.

Purchase of Mysore and white seed cocoons. As the production of white cocoons in the Government farms will not be sufficient it will be necessary to purchase extra white cocoons every year from some selected rearers of Kollegal and district centres. For this purpose white races will be distributed to them for rearing, the rearing being conducted strictly under the control and supervision of the department and the cocoons so produced purchased by the department for cross-breed work at the rate of Rs.1-4-0 per 1,000 cocoons.

At present Mysore seed cocoons to the value of Rs.3,000 are purchased annually. As this will be quite insufficient for the purpose. the required extra quantity of coooons will be purchased from reputed seed cocoons centres of the Mysore state. 1000 cocoons will cost Rs.1-8-0.

Preparation of seed in Government grainages.

During the first year, three cross breeding centres will be opened and three centres will be added during each of the years 1940-41, 1941-42, and 1942-43 making an ultimate total of 12 centres. Disease free cross-breed and pure Mysore layings that will be produced at these centres during the five years will be as follows:

	Pure Mysore	Cross-breed.
First year	22,35,000	4,25,000
Second year	16,70,000	8,50,000
Third year	11,05,000	12,75,000
Fourth year	5,40,000	17,00,000
Fifth year	Nil.	21,00,000

Each Centre will require one moth tester on Rs.28-2/2-40 and three operatives on Rs.23 each per mensem. After the introduction of the cross breed scheme there will be comparatively little testing work at the Government farms and so during the first year two operatives from the Hosur Silk Farm and one each from Palmaner and Thadaguni farms whose pay is now met from the Government of India subvention will be withdrawn to assist in cross breeding work and also the services of three of the existing moth testers will be utilised for the cross breeding work. The rest of the staff required will have to be appointed. The appliances required for each centre will be as follows:

	Rs.
Four microscopes at Rs.150 each, one for each member	600
00 trays at four trays per rupee	100
10 stands at Rs.6 each	60
20,000 tin conicals at Rs.7/8 per 1000	150
Testing table and chairs	100
Accessories	50
Total	1,060

The cost of appliances that will be made available from the existing stock will be Rs.2,260 during the first year, Rs.1,210 during the second year and Rs.910 during each of the third and fourth years.

It is proposed to employ an additional clerk on Rs.30-55 for the maintenance of the accounts of all the cross-breeding stations.

Chemicals, disinfection, soap, newspapers, kerosine oil, wages for cleaning crushing sets, pairing and isolation of moths etc. will cost as shown below:

			Rs.
First year	4,25,000 layings at	Rs.2 per 1,000 layings	850.
Second ,,	8,50,000 ,,	,, ,,	1,700
Third ,,	12,75,000 ,,	,, ,,	2,550
Fourth ,,	17,00,000 ,,	,, ,,	3,400
Fifth ,,	21,00,000 ,,	,, ,,	4,200

Additional buildings required for purposes of offices will be rented and owing to the absorbtion of three moth testers in the scheme, the amount of rent that can be made available for the scheme will be Rs.108 annually.

Production in the aided grainages and silk farms.

There are at present eight grainages in operation, whilst next year two more will be started. In order to cope with the increased supply, the aided grainages and farms also will have to be permitted to produce cross-breed seeds. These grainages should be able to produce 2 3/4 lakhs in the first year and attain a production of 14 lakhs in the final year of the scheme as shown below:

	Pure Mysore	cross-breed.
First year	11,25,000	2,75,000
Second year	8,50,000	5,50,000
Third year	5,75,000	8,25,000
Fourth year	3,00,000	11,00,000
Fifth year	Nil.	14,00,000

48 P.O

To U.S.

Funds were not provided in the BE for 1939-40 for the Scheme but the Scheme which was forwarded to his Govt of India vide Endt. No. 2715-A, dated 24th March 1939 has been recommended by the Govt of India. The Govt of India have accepted the recommendation and sanctioned the payment of necessary grant for 1939-40. In the circumstances the papers in this file may be recorded. Draft order is submitted for approval.

Sd/- [illegible]
6.4.39

Sd/-
7/4

CMO
13/4/39

(A copy of the Govt of India letter in this file with the enclosure is kept in Misc. file)

bottom

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C.F. 16.

DRAFT FOR APPROVAL.

Dev

	Date.	Initials.
When received for fair copying ..		
When copied ..		
When examined..		
When signed ..		
When despatched.		

SUBJECT:— Distribution — Servicing — Supply of year Scheme for production and distribution of disease free cross breed Seed in the Kollegal taluk — Papers recorded.

READ AGAIN _____, dated _____ 19____.

" " _____ " _____ 19____.

READ *ALSO*:—

No. 26402 D/38 From the DD, No. 1934-D/38, dated 30.9. 1938.

" _____ To " DD " 26402 D/38 " 24.10.38 19____.

" _____ " _____ " _____ D/38 " 28.10.38 19____.

" _____ " _____ " _____ " _____ 19____.

Order / ~~Resolution~~ Ms. / ~~Rout.~~ No. 1184, dated 5-5-1939.

THE no & date of this order should be quoted

Received with reference to yr. no. 1183 Dev of 5-5-1939

To the Dte.

Dev 6439 Dev 6.4.39

7/4

13/4/